AN ORDERLY EXECUTION IN NEWGATE.

THE PRISONER FIRM TO THE LAST-AN INTERESTED CROWD OUTSIDE THE JAIL,

London, Dec. 17.—The black flag was run up over Newgate Prison this morning as the clocks in the neighborhood were chiming 8. It was the official signal of the hanging of O'Donnell. The prisoner's last night on earth was spent quietly. His brother visited him in jail yesterday. They conversed freely for half an hour. The condemned man gave his brother final instructions with regard to certain private matters. They spoke in Irish to prevent the warders from understanding them. O'Donnell declared his intention to say on the scaffold that he shot Carey and felt no remorse for the act. He felt comforted because the fund which was subscribed for his defence will be divided among his wife and other dependent relations. He said he died for Ireland and would die like a brave man. O'Donnell's brother was desirous of burying O'Donnell's body in consecrated ground, and was horrified to learn that the remains must be interred in the prison yard. O'Donnell retired to rest at an early hour last evening. This morning he rose promptly and took a good breakfast shortly after 5 o'clock. At 6 o'clock Father Fleming arrived. He received the prisoner's last communication and administered to him the holy sacrament. A few minutes before S o'clock the prisoner was removed from his cell to the large room of the prison. He was escorted by warders. In the large room were stationed Binns, the hangman; the sheriffs and under sheriffs; the governor of the jail; the Rev. Mr. Duffield, the prison chaplain, and the Newgate surgeon. The process of pinioning the prisoner's limbs was quickly performed by Binns, O'Donnell keeping resolute silence and showing the utmost firmness, occasionally smiling in a half-abstracted manner. This work done, the procession moved to the courtyard where the scaffold was erected. O'Donnell declined any assistance from the ward-

ers in ascending the steps of the scaffold Father Fleming, by his side, repeated the service of the Church for the dying and held the crucifix before O'Donnell's gaze. The prisoner took his place on the drop under the rope, the slack of which was held up over his head by a piece of thread. Bmns appeared to be very calm, and quickly fitted the noose around the neck of the condemned man. Carefully placing the knot under the left ear, he at once stepped back and pulled the fatal lever, and O'Donnell fell eight feet. The rope hardly quivered. According to the surgeon, death was instantaneous, there being scarcely any muscular movement of the hanging form. As the black flag was run up, those within the prison could hear a husbed murmur from the multitude outside the walls. The body hung for one hour, when it was cut down and removed for the proper legal inquest. He made no statement.

SCENES OUTSIDE THE JAIL.

Despite boisterous and squally weather a considerable crowd assembled at the prison at 7 o'clock this morning, hundreds of workmen passing by the jail waiting to gaze at the black flag. The crowd in front of Newgate increased rapidly, and shortly before 8 o'clock it numbered 2,000 persons at least. The streets were closely packed, but the throng observed a quiet and orderly demeanor. The Irish element was not conspicuous in the gathering. As the moment for the execution approached the crowd swayed up against the prison wall, and the road-

moment for the execution approached the crowd swayed up against the prison wall, and the readway, which before had been kept clear, was blocked. The police, however, moved rapidly through the multitude and easily cleared the way. When the black flag was hoisted announcing the end of the tragedy there was no demonstration, although suppressed excitement marked many faces. The clouds began to break as the hour of 8 approached, and when the black flag was run up it was distinctly displayed against the rising sun. The people immediately dispersed after the hoisting of the flag.

O'Donnell's brother occupied a doorway opposite the prison in view of the flagstaff, upon which his cres were riveted. He was an object of deep interest and curiosity. The crowd pressed so closely upon him that the police had to interfere for his protection. When the black flag was hoisted he removed his hat and remained for some moments apparently praying, his features working painfully. He stayed in the same spot for some imments apparently praying, his features working painfully. He stayed in the same spot for some time after the execution. To people who lingered around him he said in a hearse voice: "My poor brother! He has died as bravely as ever man died." This was received with cries of "Yes." He then departed and the crowd dispersed.

The usual legal inquest was held. The face bore a calm expression. The head was quite loose from the trunk of the body. The rope made a deep indentation. The usual verdict was readered.

PRYOR'S CRITICISM OF JUDGE DENMAN.

PRYOR'S CRITICISM OF JUDGE DENMAN.

THE ANSWER TO THE JURY A PROPER ONE.

The criticism of Roger A. Pryor upon the action of Judge Denman in the O'Donnell trial, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was called to the attention of one of the lawyers of greatest reputation in criminal cases in the city yesterday. He was asked if he agreed with General Pryor in saying that an American Judge would be subject to impeachment for answering the jury as Judge Denman did when they asked him whother, in the case of a man who had a deadly weapon in his hand and was shot by another man who thought he was about to use it. the crime would be manshaughter or marder. The lawyer

"What Judge Denman actually did say, as shown by the verbatim reports in the London newspapers, was: 'The question I put to you is this: Where is the evidence of anything amounting to an act done by Carry which would induce the prisoner to think that?' I see no tropropricty in that question. Not only would it not subject a judge to impeachment here, but such language is commo such for our criminal judges. Our judges frequently go further than that both in criminal and civil cases, and ot merely ask the jury to consider whether there is evi dence in the case upon a certain point, but they frequently say to the jury boldly that there is no evidence upon specified subjects before them for their consideration; and when asked in a proper case to do so by counsel, it is not only proper but the duty of the judge so to instruct the statement of the Judge to the jury in the O'Donnell case as to the law under such circ differs little from the law as it has been settled in this State. I apprehend, however, that the chief difficulty with O'Donnell's case was that under the English law he could not go on the witness stand hims if and testify as to the circumstances of the shooting, and that, therefore, as Judge Denman intimated, there actually was no evidence to sustain the plea of self-defence. This is only one of the particulars in which our criminal law is more liberal than the English law; and every intelligent American must be convinced that in these respects we are much in advance of English. The English advance of English. The which forbids an accused prisoner testifying in his own behalf seems to us a very harsh and barbarous one. The English laws are gradually broadening and doubtless they will in time come to be as liberal as our own. Another particular in which they continue to be very harsh is in not allowing an appeal unless upon the castificate of the judge before whom the cause is tried. But you can easily see that that exception would allow little or no protection to a person convicted before a partial, arbitrary or ignorant judge." differs little from the law as it has been settled in this State

WILD THREATS OF NEW-YORK FENIANS A mass-meeting was held last night in Clarendon Hall under the auspices of the Manhattan Circle of the Fentan Brotherhood, for the purpose of taking action on the execu-tion of O'Donnell. Resolutions were adopted condemning the indecent baste of the execution, the evi dent prejudice of the presiding judge, and the insult to the American people in ignoring the request for a respite, pledging the Fenian Brotherhood to avenge the murder of O'Donnell, and appealing to all Irishmen to resort to force and seion tife warfare as the only hope of Ireland. Robert Elissetemsert said: " For every O'Donnell who is murdered let 100 British officials die. It is the duty of every frish citizen of every country to kill the representatives of England wherever found. Let the work begin to morrow." It was a burning shame, he thought, that Irishmen uld be starving with dynamite only 62 cents a pound "The holiest incense to heaven now would be the smoke of burning London," he continued. "This talk of civ of burning London," he continued. "This talk of civ. flized warfare is all Lonsense. If you are going to kill, kill on business principles. May God bless the men who killed Burke and Cavendish. They were heroes.] Applause.] I am sorry Vetor Huco demeaned himself to write to that poor half-witted fool. Queen Victoria, [Applause.] Let us give \$10,000 reward to any man who kills Carey, I'll give \$5 a year to establish a fund for that purpose, ami I'll give \$10 to start a fund to reward the man who will put away that vile resemblance of a man, Judge Denman." (Wild applause and hisses.

O'Donovan Rossa said that before twelve months had passed O'Donnell would be amply avenged.

JUSTICE DENMAN'S INSTRUCTIONS. From Report of O' Donneil's Trial in The London Times.)
Mr. Justice Denman - You desire some further Mr. Justice Defining - 1 off desire some further sphanation of the law relating to this matter, as I understand, and you have sent me a question which it is impossible for me to answer in a case of this kind with the least hope of being of any use to a jury who have to decide the case. It suggests itself to me that there is a certain point on which I have not made myself sufficiently unierstood by you. You suggest the possibility, or rather the case, it amon who had a deadly weapon in his hand, and

another person, who thinks he is about to use it against him, shoots him, and you sak me whether this would be a case of manslaughter or murder. It might be neither. If you can honestly come to the conclusion, from the facts proved before you—if you think there is any proof upon which you, as honest men, can act—that Carey pointed the pistol and was about to take the life of the other man, and then that the other man, honestly believing that he was about to be shot, pulled out his revolver and shot him in order to prevent himself being shot; if you have this reasonable belief and think that it is not a mere tale told to get him out of a difficulty, then I should say that that would not be murder or manslaughter. It would be neither the one nor the other; it might be honest self-defence. The question I put to you is this: Where is the evidence of anything amounting to an act done by Carey which would induce the prisoner to think that! Manslaughter is a totally different matter. The verdiet may be reduced to manslaughter, if, in the course of a bot quarreling, and when one is brandishing a pistol against the other, the other man is shot, however wrong or reckless it may have been to use the pistol, the act would be manslaughted to tell you this, that supposing men have had a fight, and one has so far got the best of it that his opponent is disarmed and attempts to run away, and he is followed up, shot, and killed, one could not hold that this would be in the same category as the other case. This is important, for in this case there is evidence of three shots, two of which were in the back, and the doctor has told you that it was the lower or last shot which inflicted the fatal wound.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE DEATH OF MR. HASKELL. A WARM TRIBUTE BY MR. ANDERSON, OF KANSAS, IN THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.--In announcing to the

House the death of Mr. Haskell his, colleague, Mr. Anderon, to-day said: "With the earliest tints of that sacred day which typi-

fies to the Christian the resurrection of the dead, his spirit was severed from the jurisdiction of this Congress of the United States of America, and joined that sublime general assembly of representatives from all nations, congeneral assembly of representatives from an nations, con-tinents, and centuries. As the babe siecps, so he slept out of life and awoke in that immortality given and vouchsafed by our Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Haskell served through the last Congresses with everincreasing ability, fidelity and efficiency. Had he been spared to occupy this seat, now draped with the emblems of mourning, but brightened with the flowers of the Carlsof mourning, but origintened with the howers of the Caris-tian's hope, he would have taxen high and deserved rank in the XLVIIIth Congress. Of his never-questioned parity of life and force of character, of his ripe legislative expe-rience and broad statesmanship, this is not the time to speak. On some future day the House will be asked to suspend its ordinary proceedings and pay fitting tribute of respect to the memory of one whose words and deeds have become an inseparable part of its history. And now, in behalf of all my colleagues, and expressing the unanimous wish of that constituency which so long so ably and so carnestly Mr. Haskell has represented, and and and so carnestry Mr. Haskell has represented, and which loved him so well, I ask for the action of the House upon the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk." During the delivery of these remarks, complete silence pervaded the House, and the faces of all the Representatives who had served with the young statesman were a

expression of sincere sorrow.

The remains of Mr. Haskell, in charge of Sergeant-atArms Leedon, and accompanied by his family and a
Congressional Committee consisting of Sensiors Plumb
and Cockrell and Representatives Ryan, Hanback, Kasson, Russell, Browne, LePevre and Burns, left Washington this morning in a special car over the Pennsylvania
read for Lawrence, Kansas.

SENATE BILLS RELATING TO THE NAVY. Washington, Dec. 17 .- Among the bills stroduced in the Senate to-day were three by Mr. Hale, of Maine, regarding the Navy: One to promote its effi-ciency, one to authorize the construction of additional steel vessels, and one providing for the establishment of additional coaling-stations. The last-named bill authorizes the President to establish two naval coaling-stations at or near the Isthmus of Panama, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific side, and to make preliminary arrangements for the establishment of like stations in such other parts of the world as he may deemadyisable, no expense or liability for real-estate, however, to be in-curred until Congress shall authorize it.

The bill relating to steel ships provides for the con-

struction of several steel vessels, one steam-rate, one

struction of several steel vessels, one steam-rain, one cruising torpedo-hoat, and two harbor torpedo-hoat, all of which are recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in his last annual report.

The bill for promoting the efficiency of the Navy provides that the President shall appoint a hoard of nine officers of high rank thorout his occutinize the active list of the Navy and to select not more than 620 officers of the line, 170 of the Medical Corps, 96 of the Pay Corps and 220 of the Engineer Corps for retention on the active list—all other officers to be placed on a separate reserve list, not to be entitled to promotion and to have leave of absence pay, but subject to be ordered to service in time of war and there the have full pay. The bill abelishes the Bureau of Construction and Repair and establishes instead Bureau of Naval Instruction.

absence pay, but subject to be order at a surface war and then to have full pay. The bill abedishes the Burean of Construction and Repair and establishes instead Burean of Naval Instruction.

In presenting the bills Mr. Hale said it did not seem to him that there are many subjects theely to come before Congress at this session, of more immediate Importance than the question of the condition of the axavy. These bills relate, he said to the organization of the Navy, its personnel, the subject of promotions, and also as to what is called the larger side of the subject rate building of new ships. The last Congress took an important step in the matter, but the rapid disappearance of our old worden ships tells us too plainly that the more important work of further increasing our navy in its force of sups ought to be attended to at once. He noped the matter would not be considered with reference to the past, but to the future. Not with reference to politics, but with reference to a great and uncreasing need of the Republic.

FOR THE RELIEF OF GREELY.

Washington, Dec. 17.-The President has appointed a board of officers of the Army and Navy to consider the question of sending an expedition to the relief of Lieutenant Greely and his party, and to recom-mend to the Feeretaries of War and the Navy, jointly, the steps the board may deem advisable to be taken for the equipment and transportation of the relief expedition. and to suggest such pain for its control and conduct, and for the organization of its personnel, as may seem to them best adapted to accomplish its purpose. The Board is composed of the following officers: Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief signal Officer, U. S. A.; Captain James A. Green, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-omasander B. H. Mofalla, U. S. N., and Captain George W. Davis, 14th Infrastry, U. S. A. The Board will meet in Washington on Decem-ber 20. and to suggest such plan for its control and conduct, and

TRADE SUGGESTIONS BY A CONSUL. Washington, Dec. 17.-United States Consul Baker, at Buenos Ayres, in a report to the State De partment makes suggestions with regard to the necessihes of the commerce of the United States with the South American States, as follows: "We need close and regular steam communication; we need more intimate husdings relations by means of branch loops sor direct agencies, we need more favorable banking facilities; we need a more satisfactory system of trade credits. Without ten-tre almost useless forms to attempt any formal compe-tation with Eucland and France for the imports of the Ar-gentine Republic." ties of the commerce of the United States with the South

MINOR HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The following new appointments have been made by the efficers of the House Samuel Donelson, chief clerk of the folding room; Charles W. Tabler, eterk in the folding room; N. W. Helley, filw. Lance, eleck in the bodies; of Obio, mainless to aergeant-al-arias; G. W. Banthan, of Misseuri, eleck in the file room; John A. Pahner, of Virginia, index cierk A. T. Davidson, of North Carolina, assistant file clerk it document room; S. D. Craig, of Michigan, assistant cu-

THE BODIES OF DELONG AND MEN. Washington, Dec. 17.—Secretary Chandler received the following telegram this morning from Mr. Hunt at St. Petersburg: "Harber felegraphs from Irkutsk to-day: "Arrived from Jakutsk in nineteen days. Military honors paid bodies on departure from Jakutsk.
Military honors paid bodies on departure from Jakutsk.
Bodies received here by city authorities un't Geographical Society of East Siberia, Bodies now lying in catafalque in public square. Will leave Friday.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PROVISIONS. Washington, Dec. 17.-The total values of exports of domestic provisions, tallow and dairy products in November and during the eleven months ended N vember 30; also of the provisions and tallow during the one month and of dairy products during the seven months ended November 30, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the pseceding year, were as addows:

	1883.	1882.
November	\$8,930,197 103,382,237	86,824,406 84,863,001
Provisions and tallow for one month ended Nov. 30	7,871,156	6,239,807
Dany products for 7 mentissended Nov. 30	12,739,705	0,925,401

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 17, 1883.

At Government Contract Rates. - Treasurer Wymau At Government to order that is, treasurer wyman aming arrangements to deliver fractional silver from Washington at the Government contract rates will Adams Express Company, at the typens of the ample cant. The Government contract rates are considerably lower than could be obtained by private from.

THE PROTEUS OURT OF INQUIES. - The Proteus Court Inquiry will reconvene on Weshesday morning, when is expected that Captain Capta, of the 16th Infantry, if he examined with reference to the fitting out of the ILLICIT DISTILLERIES CAPTRIED,-Deputy Collect

Humphreys reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the capture and dearnation of twa little distin-eries and 1,400 rallons of beer in Londer County, N. C. This is a new locality for Olicit distillation.

A CORRECTION BY DR. NEWMAN. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is due to myself and also the eminent

orelate of whom I was speaking, for me to say, that I did not use the expression, "roaming hypocrite" in my discourse yesterday morning, as reported in The Thibune of to-day.

No. 230 West 59th-st., Dec. 17, 1883.

OBITUARY.

CHESTER N. CASE. Chester N. Case died from paralysis, at the house of his son, Lawrence Case, in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on December 13, at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. Case was born in Connecticut in 1796. He went south when about sixteen years old. When a young man, he established a store for the sale of general merchandisc at Edgefield, South Carolina, having for his cierks Dennis Perkins and Lucius Hopkins, who succeeded him in the business, and afterwards carried on business in New-York under the firm name of Perkins, Hopkins & Company, Mr. Hopkins being the first president of the Importers and Traders' Bank. Upon leaving Edgefield, Mr. Case established a similar business at Orangeburg, Mr. Case established a similar business at Orangeburg, South Carolina, where the firm was Case, Buil & Company; another house in Alabama, and still another at Anderson, Texas, the latter under the firm name of Case & Wilson. Mr. Case retained his residence at the North, and shortly before the breaking out of the war, discovering it to be inevitable and fearing the confiscation of his property, he disposed of all his interest in the various houses and retired from business. He lived at Norwalk, Connecticut, until a few years ago, when he went to Prairie du Chien. He was well known in the dry-goods trade, particularly among the older firms.

JOSEPH WEIL.

A dispatch from St. Louis yesterday an counced the death of Joseph Woil, the senior member of he firm of J. Weil & Bro., dry-goods merchants, at No 115 Worth-st., in this city. Mr. Well was born in Bayaria, Germany, in 1817. At the age of twenty Bayaria, Germany, in 1817. At the age of twenty accompanied by his brother Maximilian, he came to America. The two brothers had not more than \$20 between them when they landed in New York. They began their life in this country by peddling fancy goods and notions at Philadelphia. When they had accumulated sufficient capital, the brother opened a dry-goods store at Hopkinsville, Ky. In a few years they removed to St. Louis where they established wholesals house with a branch in New-York. Joseph retained the management of the St. Louis house, and Maximillan came to New-York Joseph Weil accumulated a fottune, which is estimated by During the 36 years in which he resided in St. Louis, Joseph Weil accumulated a fortune, which is estimated by owned large blocks of most valuable real estate in St. Louis. He was also the proprietor of farms in Missouri, Louis. He was also the proprietor of farms in Missouri, Lowa, Arkanesis and several other western States. He leaves a widow and two sons. The funeral will take place at St. Louis to-day.

THOMAS J. HALL.

Thomas J. Hall died suddenly of paralysis yesterday morning at his residence, No. 147 East Six teenth-st., age seventy-eight. He had been a resident of this city for 68 years and prominent as a politician from the beginning of the Antislavory movement until after the close of the late war. Although be never sought or held office himself, he was instrumental in placing many of his friends in office under both the Federal and State governments. He was a friend of President Lincoln and a warm admirer and supporter of General Grant, and mumbered Horace Greeley among his friends. He was prominently connected, with saveral churches in his lifetime and was at one time a trustee of the Broadway Tabernacle. His private charities were numerous. He leaves a widow, two daughters and three sons, all of whom are living in this city. the beginning of the Antislavery movement until after

ALEXANDER HAMILTON FREEMAN. Alexander Hamilton Freeman died at his house in Orange, N. J., on Sunday, age seventy-three. He was born in New-York Chy, his father having been City surveyor. His boyhood was spent in Morris County, N. At sixteen years of age he went to Paterson, N. J., and learned the trade of plumbing, and afterward en gaged in business in Orange, where he lived fifty years and acquired much property. He was a member of the New-England Society, and was for one year the head of the "Temple of Honor" in the United States. The fou-ern scrivice will be held to-day at 2 p. m. at his late resi-

EVANGELINUS APOSTOLIDES SOPHOCLES Boston Dec. 17.—Evangelinus Apostolides ophocles, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Harvard College, died this morning after a long filness.

Professor Sophocles was been near Mt. Pelion, in Thes on Mt. Sinat, he came to the United States. He entered Amherst College in 1829 and afterward taught school for a time. From 1842 to 1859, with the exception of about two years he spent in Greece, he was a tutor in Greek at Harvard. He was then appointed assistant professor of Greek ibere, and in 1840 he became Professor of Ancient, Modern and Byzantine Greek. He received the degree of A. M. from Yale College in 1837, and from Harvard in 1847, and the degree of LLD from the Western Reserve Cellege (Hudson, Ohio) in 1862 and from Harvard in 1847, and the degree of LLD from the Western Reserve Cellege (Hudson, Ohio) in 1862 and from Harvard in 1847, and the degree of Lessons in Greek (1859), "Greek Grandmar" (1848), "First Lessons in Greek" (1859), "Greek Grandmar" (1843), "History of the Greek Alinabet" (1848), "A Glossary of Lafin and Byzantine Greek" (1840), and a Greek Lesson of the Homan and Byzantine Periods" (1870).

JAMES W. BOSLER.

CARLISLE, Penn., Dec. 17.—James W. Bosler time. From 1842 to 1850, with the exception

Carlisle, Penn., Dec. 17.-James W. Bosler died suddenly of apoplexy in his office this morning.

Mr. Bosler was about fifty-two years of age. He was bers in Camberland County, Penn., and was educated at Sioux City, Iowa, where he engaged in the land business He crecied the court house and public jail of that city by contract and was for a long time engaged in furnishing the Government with grain, cattle and other supplies About eighteen years ago Mr. Bosler returned to Carlisle end has since lived here with his family. He was interend has since lived here with his family. He was Interested in National politics. He was a man of great we alth and was promine at in many business enterprises a different parts of the country. Mr. Booler had an extensive acquamrance with the prominent politicians of the country and was a warm personal friend of ex-secretary Blaine. A year ago Mr. Booler was the Republican cambidate for State Senator in this district, and although the district usually gave a Democratic unjointy of nearly 1.500 his opponent received a majority of only 137.

B. G. CASTER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 17 .- The remains of B. G. Caster, Indian agent of New-York, who died of heart disease December 14 at Norfolk, Va., where he had gone for treatment, were breaght to his late home, Kau-dolph, to-day. The funeral will be held Wednesday. The discose from which he died was contracted in Libby Prison, where he was continued thriteen months. He presented the respect and confidence of the indians of

> MICHAEL S. MYERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,

Augenn, N. Y., Dec.-Michael S. Myers, prominent citizen, died last night. He was born in 1801 in seratego County and settled here in 1817. He was admirred to the bar in 1826. He has been a state Prison in specior, postmaster, district attorney and county cierk.

DR. THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.-Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, for over forty years the physician-in-chief and superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Incane, died at the institution last night, age seventy-five.

CO-OPERATION VS. COMPETITION.

The Rev. Frederic Hinkley, of Providence, addressed an audience at Probleher's Hall, No. 23 East Fourteenthist., last evening, on "Co-operative Industry."
"The wage system, the channel through which the masses of manking receive subsistence, is," he said, "only no nucliorated form of chattel slavery. Chattel slavery did not allow to man any of the results of his labor, and the wage system compels him to spend all lifs strength in obtaining the means of living. Society to-day is an antocracy of wealth, but there is something higher than that to cracy of wealth, but there is something higher than that. In order to feel an interest in his work the laborer must have an interest in it. The arbitrary standards must be readjusted so that we shall be a sharer in the profits. Competition must give way to co-operation. This cannot be effected at once, to-day or to-morrow, but it must be the gradual evolution of thought and study. Co-operation alone can change the present character of industry; it results in a greater economy of nature's forces and the greater welrace of another."

After Mr. Hinkley's address Courtland Palmer spoke on the "Politosophy of Co-operation." It, traced the progressive inarch of labor, and pointed out its accordingly in the concentration of the progressive inarch of labor, and pointed out its accordingly in the concentration of the laboration will be the ultimate development.

DIRECT NEWS OF THE JAVA EARTHQUAKE.

The American bark Victor, of Boston, arrived from Singapore yesterday. On August 27, the day of the severe carridualte in Java, what sounded like peaks of lyunder is the ngithwest were heard on board the yeavolcant rapilor. The weather was clear at the time, but heavy counts rose rapidly in the southwest and as rapidity vanished. The profiten of the bank at the time was lattiade 22 36 and longitude 100 16. During the next (wenty-fear boars the weather was squally and back, and the rain fell beavil. In passing Amer, on sectionizer i, five deal bodies, were seen conting in the water, and at eight o'clock in the evening linne were no lights in the place. The bark passed Java Head on the next day. No further signs of the earthquake in Java were seen.

It rather annoys the woman holding a pug dog in her hap in the street-car to hear a learned looking gentleman remark to a friend: "Do you know the female ourang-outlang at the museum has formed an attachment for a small deg and fondles it constantly?"—[Boston Post. Mr. Cable has passed to his third reading in Boston. He will be adopted, —[New-Orleans Pinayune.

THE ADIRONDACK FORESTS.

PLANS TO STOP THE TIMBER ROBBERS. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE DISCUSS-ING THE SUBJECT.

The special committee consisting of Morris K. Jesup, Charles S. Smith, Solon Humphreys, T. B. Coddington, C. N. Bliss, Samuel D. Babcock, and D. Willis James, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, asking for the adoption of such laws as shall protect the Adirondack forests from destruction, held its first regular meeting yesterday. Besides the committee, there were present Erastus Brooks, Verplanck Colvin, superintendent of the Adirondack Survey; J. C. Parsons, president of the Chemical Bank; George W. Lane, president of the Chamber of Commerce: and Professor N. H. Eggleston, president of the Board of Forestry connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Verplanck Coivin presented to the committee a map of Hamilton County showing the extent and distribution of public lands in that county. There were, he said, in that county alone 157,608 acres of the public lands in the Adirondack region was best shown by the following figures taken from the official records of the survey of June, 1883:

Acres owned Areas.

157,608 41,263 19,045 573,866

the Adirondack forests." He said that a rapid course of spoliation was going on in the outskirts of the forest, and the effect of it would soon be left in the flow of the Hindson. The impression that the Adirondacks were pine-producing was a tales one. Pine trees were suidous seen and the that the Adirondacks were pine producing was a false one. Fine trees were seldom seen and the mountains were covered with sprace and hemfock. But the apruces, owing to a disease which attacked them a few years ago, are rapidly dying off. On the Ausabie River and along the shores of Lake Champlain the destruction of the forest is especially great. Persons hiving about the forest start files in the woodland which spread rapidly and are more destructive to the trees than the lumberman. Professor Leeds thought that the railways which are making their way through the forests would be an important element in their destruction, for the sparks of the locomotives would originate forest fires. He said that the parchase of the forests by the State hight not require so great an expenditure of money as was anticipated.

FIRST FALL OF SNOW.

CENES ON THE STREETS-CLEARING THE BIG BRIDGE -PLANS FOR REATING THE CARS.

SCENES OF THE STREETS—CLEARING THE BIG BRIDGE
—PLANS FOR HEATING THE CARS.

The city was treated yesterday morning to its first snow. In the previous night about two inches had fallen. It enabled the worked street boys to make long shides on the sunless side of Broadway before the proprietors realized the necessity of clearing the stackwalk. But the boss cars were not compelled to have double teams, nor were the companies forced to send out their machines for clearing the tracks. There was enough snow for snow-balling in the vicinity of Central Fark, and not too much for the plea ares of a promeinde, made all the more delightful by warm air and a sunny sky. The snow lay on the branches of the trees in pure lines, failing with every pull of wind in little clouds of diamond dust. It was such a day as people mean when they speak of the pleasurable side of winter, when those who have furs relish the wearing of them, and those who have none are not starved and blue with cold for want of them. If the ball had been up for skating, the enpof joy of yonig New-Yerk would have been silled to overflowing.

The Bridge endured its first snow splendidly. Superintendent Martin has given standing orders to his foreman that whenever snow falls the Bridge is to be cleared at once without waiting for further instructions. Accordingly, at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning all the laborers engaged on the Bridge, with an additional force of forty-eight Italians, charged at the snow with brooms and shovels, and had the two readways for vehicles and the pedestrian promenade cleared and sanded by 10 o'clock. There was no detention or trouble to vghicles, and wagons rattled across at a brisk trot as usual. The foot passengers found the sand a great assistance on the asphall pavement, which requires little assistance from snow to become dangerously slippery. The cars on the Bridge railway are not yet heated, but as orders have been given for the erection of a boiler for the special purpose, it may be assumed that something is to b

THE FIRE IN THE STANDARD THEATRE.

Fire-Marshal Sheldon said yesterday that he still was in the dark regarding the origin of the fire which destroyed the Standard Theatre. Hannibal Taffe, the stage-doorkeeper of the theatre, told Mr. Sheldon on Saturday that an actor went to the theatre a few minutes previous to the discovery of the fire and asked for the key to one of the dressing-rooms. The actor wanted a match also, but Taffe said he did not

have one. When he returned to the entrance ten minutes later he appeared to be greatly alarmed, and after some hesitation, said the building was on fire. Taffe gave a description which led Mr. Sheldon to believe that the man was James H. Finn, a member of Mr. Rice's company. It was ascertained that Mr. Finn was not at the theatre on the evening of the fire until the building had been burning several minutes. Mr. Otley, another actor, said that the man referred to by Taffe probably was an actor named Wilkie. "I met Wilkie on Broadway to-day," Mr. Otley said, "and he told me that he was in the green-room of the theatre when the fire broke out. He also told me that he wont to the stage entrance and told Taffe that the theatre was on fire."

FAILURE OF GRAIN MERCHANTS.

The failure of Lane & Son, grain and flour commission merchants at No. 90 Broad-st., and their assignment to William B. Putney, a lawer at No. 115 Broadway, were announced yesterday. Rumors of the failure were circulated down town late on Saturday and those having drafts on the firm sent them to the banks for certification before 9:30 a. m. yesterday, and thus protected themselves against loss. The failure was due to unfortunate speculations in corn and oats, the firm having sold short on "futures" which had advanced in price. To counterbalance this loss purchases of wheat had been made; the price of this had also fluctuated. At 3 p. m. a meeting of the grain trade was held to consider a basis of settlement. President J. H. Herrick presided, and suggested the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of Mr. Lane, (the only member of the firm). J. M. Fuller said that he had learned that Lane & Son had lost heavily on corn and oats "options," and in addition were "long" of 1,160,000 bushels of February wheat, and "short" of 1,208,900 bushels of May wheat. A committee was appointed as follows: Alexander E. Orr, George C. Martin, Thomas A. Meintyre, Henry T. Kueeland and Theodore I. Husted.

It was unofficially stated that the total liabilities LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT \$400,000.

Husted.
It was unofficially stated that the total liabilities It was unofficially stated that the total liabilities are about \$109,000. When it was stated on the floor of the Exchange that the firm had filed preferences in the County Clerk's office for above \$112,000, considerable indignation was expressed by some of the creditors. The following are the preferences, the amounts being for accommodation loans: George H. Kennedy (Mr. Lane's brother-inlaw), \$33,000; Susan D. Kennedy (Mr. Lane's sister), \$24,000; Ephraim F. Lane, \$18,062 10; S. V. Tripp & Co., \$16,000; Hollister, Crane & Co., \$8,000; Grain Warehousing Company, \$3,000; L. B. Shaw, \$5,000; Henry Dusenberry, \$3,000; and D. D. Mangam and S. S. Sprague & Co., amounts not stated. The firm was established about thirty years ago as Lane & Mangam; then it was S. K. Lane, until the son was taken into partnership, when it was changed to Lane & Son. After the death of the father, in 1871, Stephen K. Lane, jr., continued the business under the old name. For twenty years the firm confined itself to the grain commission business for customers in New-England, but for a few years past the principal business has been in "options."

JUSTICE MURRAY'S RECORD. MR. WALLING SAYS THAT MURRAY DESERTED THE

POLICE FORCE DURING THE RIOTS.

The those is the board and completed to an indeption extent of the water the post season that one section of 1,00 acres was chosed and completed to an indeption extent. We have existed.

Mr. Jeans—Bo you think that the importance of pretesting this region has been occreationated in the section of the Adiron of the Rich of the Ri

mistemediors, he ordered on file, and the chief clerk he and is hereby ordered to forward a copy of the same to Police Justice Murray, and to demand from him any proofs he may have in his possession to substantiate any of the charges or allegations made by him against any of the members of the police force."

THE TRIAL OF AUGUST MULLER.

THE TRIAL OF AUGUST MULLER.

The trial of August Muller, age twenty-two, for selling indecent pictures at No. 2 Barelay-st., on October 22, was began before Judge Brady yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Assistant District Attorney O'Byrne appeared for the people, and John D. Townsend for the prisoner. Muller was a clerk in the employ of Edmand F. Bonaventura, a dealer in books and pictures. On October 22, Joseph A. Britton, a special agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, bought nine photographs of unde figures at Mr. Bonaventura's place. The clerk Muller sold them. The phetographs were pletures of works of art and were imported from Paris, from Goupil & Co. and others.

Mr. Britton testified to the purchase. The photographs were taken from a drawer. Muller swore that none of their had been exposed in the windows or show-cases.

Mr. Townsend wished to introduce copies of The Police Garette, eight numbers for each year from 1870 to 1883, to show, he said, that pictures more indecent than those in the exhibit appeared in that paper, which was not interferred with. The papers were ruled out. A discussion arose as to whether the testimory of artists and others could be introduced to show that the pictures in question were not indecent. Judge Brady said that he was of the opinion that the photographs should be submitted to the jury alone to determine on their decency or indecency. He would, however, consider the matter and announce his decision this morning. Mr. Fownsend, if permitted, will place, besides others, the following witnesses on the stand; Gaston L. Fenardout, Clarence Cook, Frank Bellew, George Alfred Townsend, Professor Rondele, Camil Paton, Montague Marks and J. W. Bouton.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE CHANCEL.

The Rev. Dr. Joshua Morsell, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church at City Island, died suddenly on Sanday evening in the chancel of the church. He had just begun the service, when he became pale and appeared to be faint. He asked that a window might be opened. These words were the last spoken by him. Immediately afterwards he swayed backward and was caught as he fell by one of the persons present. His death the control of the persons present.

wards he swayed backward and was caught as he fell by one of the persons present. His death followed almost instantly.

He was a man of learning and ability. He was horn in Calvert County, Maryland, and was descended from one of the oldest families of the State. His education was received at Kenyon College, Ohio. This institution conferred on him the negree of A.M. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but renounced that profession to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church. His title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the University of Maryland. He was always a zealous and faithful pastor and a safe guide in his pulpit ministrations. He leaves a wife and one son, the Rev. William C. Morsell, of Philadelphia.

INVESTIGATING THE DEPARTMENTS. District-Attorney Olney has sent the following letter to Mayor Edson:

letter to Mayor Edson:

Dran Sur: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th lust, in relation to the investigation of city affairs at present being conducted by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In reply I beg to state that the foreman of the Grand Jury has informed me that that body will investigate, not only the affairs of the Department of Public Works, but those of any other department of the city government which may need investigation, so far as they may be enabled to make such investigation.

make such investigation.

The Grand Jury wish me to state to you that that body

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

absent without leave on November 22 and 26 and

CENTRAL AMERICAN LIFE PICTURED.

Dr. Ferdinand C. Valentins, ex-Surgeon-General of the Army of Honduras, last night lectured on Life in Central America," before an interested congregation in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at Broome and Ridge sts. To illustrate his lecture some curious specimens of utensils, garments, and various articles used by the Central American Indians and half-breeds, with others showing the more cultured and expensive tastes of those of Spanish descent, were shown. Dr. Valentine has published several articles on Central America in The Continent and other magazines.

NOT AN OBJECT OF CHARITY.

In a small back room on the third floor of a Clinton-st. tenement house, Frederic Poppler, an old man of eighty, has been lying sick and bedridden for a month. His daughter, a widow with two children, rents two rooms and supports the family. Dr. for a month. His daughter, a widow with two chil-dren, rents two rooms and supports the family. Dr. Charles Sherman advised sending the old man to the hospital. The daughter consented, but when an ambulance came for the old man she refused to let him go. "I thought he would be taken to the Hospital," she said to a Tribune reporter, "but the surgeon said they sent all such cases to Blackwell's Island; then I said he shouldn't go. I'm not asking for charity either, as some of the papers said, and don't want any help as long as I have two hands and strength to work with them."

THE FRENCH WORKINGMEN VISIT JERSEY CITY.

The visiting French workingmen were waited on The visiting French workingmen were waited on Jesnet day morning by a committee consisting of Jean E. Dunmid, Arsene Brunel, M. Fondville, Paul F. Gonon and Henry Schneider at the St. Charles Hotel and escorted to Jersey City, where they visited the silk factories of C. Chaffaryon, A. Teste, John Comby, Joseph Rath, Plattberg & Co., and Wade & Co. A reception was given in the evening by the French Union of Jersey City, in Dramatic Hall on South-st., to some of the delegates. M M. Cambonont and Ribanier spent the day in visiting workshops and the different public buildings in the city.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. Johnson, a dealer in tea and coffee at No. 95 Pine-st., told Inspector Byrnes in Ootober that he suspected James Sheridan, a clerk, of dishonesty. Sheridan had been in his employ for nineteen years, at a salary of \$10 per week. Detective Sergeants at a salary of \$10 per week. Detective Sergeants Field and Williamson bought several packages of ten at the store recently, and paid cash. Sheridan failed to make returns of some of the sales. He was locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday. His home is in Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

LEAVING HIS WIFE DESTITUTE.

Samuel Richter married Sarah Renns six years Samuel Richter married Sarah Reins six years ago in London, and because of this marriage the parents of Sarah, who are reputed to be wealthy, would have nothing more to do with her. I'wo misuccessful attempts were made by Samuel to desert his wife in England. A year ago they came to New-York with two young children and went to live at No. 733 Ninth-st. On Friday night Richter disappeared. Mrs. Richter yesterday went to a friend of her father, who learned that the husband had taken passage for Liverpool on the steamship Celtic on Saturday.

A FRAUD IN THE NAME OF CHARITY.

The Charity Organization cautions the public against the Manhattan Benevolent Association, which pretends have headquarters at Lyric Hall. It cannot be found that the association has any real existence. One person confessing to a participation in the scheme, was recently arrested by the Charity Organization Society and is now serving out a sen-Organization Society, and is now serving out a se-tence on the Island.

APPEAL OF THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The New-York Foundling Asylum, in Sixty-eighth-st., between Lexington and Third aves., makes an appeal for Christmas gifts for the nearly seven hundred children who are under its care. Dining this year 2,520 children and 570 homeless mothers have been provided for in the Asylum. The Christmas reception will be held on December 28, from 1 to 4 p. m.

COLLECTIONS FOR HOSPITALS

A meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunlay Association was held at St. Luke's Hospital last evening. George M. Miller, the president, Cornellus Vander-bilt, Jesse Seligman, Frederick Sturges, William Alexander Smith, E. Chauncey, the Rev. George S. Baker, the secretary and others were present. Reports were presented by the Executive Committee as to the preparations made for the collections this year, showing about thirty different modes of collection which had been provided. The general prospects for the collection were stated to be more favorable than they have been in any previous

making in the formation of Trade Auxiliaries. Among those now organized are the following: Dry Goeds. Trade-president, Walter H. Lewis; secretary, Hymna Blum; treasurer, A. W. Kingman, No. 58 Wortn-st. Drug, Paint and Oil Trade-president, Charles D. Reynolds; secretary and treasurer, A. B. Ausbacher, No. 43 Johnst. Book Trade-president, Henry Holt; secretary and treasurer, Henry B. Barnes, No. 111 Williamst. Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers' Trade-treasurer, Henry Rosenwald, No. 145 Water-st. treasurer. Henry Rosenwald, No. 145 Water-st. Mercantile Exchange-president, George R. Dougias; secretary, Henry I. Nichols; treasurer, Joseph H. Grobt, No. 311 Greenwich-st. To this number others are rapidly aiding, as steps have been taken with excellent prospects of success for the formation of auxiliaries in the clothing trade, the class and china trade, the confectionery trade, the pencil manufacturers, the plano manufacturers, the sewing-machine companies, etc.; while arrangements are now completed for collections at the Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Maritime Association, and among other representative boiles. Favorable action is also expected on the part of the hide and leather trade and Actors Fund Association.

THE LOST CAPTAIN OF AN OYSTER SLOOP

Captain John A. Franklin, of the sloop Rex which is lying at the foot of East Broome-st., left Oyster Bay, which is his home, on Sunday morning. Before he left he had been requested by the wife of Captain Charles C. Powell, of the sloop Mary Powell, to look up her husband, who had come to this city with a sloop-load of oysters on last Friday week and had not been heard from ters on last Friday week and had not been heard from since. He discovered that in accordance with his invariable custom when in this city, Captain Powell, after selling his oysters for nearly \$500, had gone on a "tear." Captain Philips, of the sloop Zephyr, on Wednesday found him in Grand-st, drank. He tried to get him to go to his sloop, but the mebriated oysterman drew a revolver and threatened to shoot Captain Philips if he did not "make tracks." Since then nothing has been heard of the captain of the Mary Powell. A general alarm was sent out to the police to look for the missing man, who is described as being of "a dark, sandy complexion."

A BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB. There is a movement on foot among promi-

ent residents of Brooklyn for the formation of an athletic club modelled after the New-York Athletic Club. At a meeting held on Saturday a temporary organization was effected by the election of Daniel Chauncey, it., 48 chairman, and H. C. Du Val, secretary. A committee of ten was appointed to report upon the question of site, plan of building, etc. The club proposes to raise \$100,000 for the purpose of putting up a handsome building, and already \$500,000 have been pledged toward that end. Among the persons interested in the movement are Latham A. Fish, Henry W. Maxwell, George W. Chamers, Fredmand Ward and W. W. Richards, Preliminary plans for the building have been made. In the basement it is preposed to have eighteen bowling alleys; the first floor will be partially devoted to stores; in the account story will be a gymnashum and sparring and feneing rooms, while the third floor will be set apart for lawn tenus courts. Billiard and card rooms and every lawn tennis courts, billiard and card rooms and every facility for social enjoyment. The membership of the club will be limited to 500.

A PANIC IN CROWDED STORES.

Grand-st., at Eldridge, was thronged with women out shopping yesterday just before seven o'clock, when a five broke out in Bain's coffee roasting depot at No. 274 Grand-st. Before anybody in the streets was aware that there was a fire, the engines in response to the alarm rattled up to the sidewalk and the firemen began their active work. There was cry of fire raised which was heard in the adjoining retail dry goods stores of Lichtenstein, Lord & Taylor, Lewis Bros. and-Kennedy. The crowds in them became panie stricken. The doors became clogged with people so quickly, however, that those ischind could not move until a sufficient time was given to the police to quiet the fears of the crowd. The fire was put our after doing a damage of \$500. This is the second time in two weeks that Mr. Bain's place has been on fire.

ARRESTED AT A DOG FIGHT.

A dog fight between Long Island City and Brooklyn animals took place Sunday night in an upper room of the Empire Hose Company's house at Huater's Point. Two hundred persons were present. The police arrived while the fight was in progress and arrested Joseph Walsh, John Donchue, Roger Hennesy and John Rowland. The prisoners were arraigned before Judge Kavanagh this morning and all pleaded guilty to winesting the fight. They were fined \$10 each. The captured dogs were ordered to be killed.

CRUSHED BY A BALE OF COTTON.

Malachi O'Keefe, a workman, hoisted a bale of cotton to the lifth floor of the warehouse at No. 412 West Twelfth-st. yesterday afternoon, when the rope broke. The bale fell upon O'Keefe, killing hha instantiff